

Ex. #1837

Evidentiary Document No. 5390.

CONFIDENTIAL

Page 1.

Translation of statement by 19678 Sep. BACHAN SINGH 1/13 F.F.R.

On 5 May, 1943, I left SINGAPORE for NEW GUINEA as a prisoner of war in a Japanese ship. There were about 595 men in the party. I cannot describe the hardships we suffered during the voyage. For bathing and washing we had to use sea water. Food was very little and there was a space only 10 feet by 10 feet for all of us in which to sleep. I could neither sleep nor sit down. These hardships lasted for 10 days.

On 16 May 1943, I disembarked at WEWAK, NEW GUINEA. For two days following our arrival we were given no shelter, clothing or food of any kind. We were tormented by mosquitos and several men fell ill. When our officers reported about the lack of food the Japanese beat them saying, 'That's our affair. Whatever we do is right'. Two days later we were taken to a place 3 miles away. There an order was given that every man will build his own hut out of jungle plants. Nobody could make smoke etc. by day nor light a fire at night because they were afraid of American aircraft. If anyone did anything to the contrary he was punished with death. After about a week, our men began dying of fever, dysentery, beri-beri and several other diseases. Our party was sent from WEWAK to another place. From there 350 men were sent to BUT. The remainder (those who were in WEWAK) were sick. For them there was no arrangement for rations or medicine. I went with the 350 men to BUT. For the next 3 months fit PWs got rations but no food was given to the sick. We used to share our rations with them. We were worked so hard that we got no rest during the day or night. For about 8 days we were made to work continuously without any relief. The result was that 5 or 6 men died every day. Nothing could be done to dispose of their bodies by cremation or burial. Those who became ill were only relieved of fatigues when they could not walk. They would relieve a man one or two days before he died. If our officers complained they would be brutally beaten. No heed was given to any report or grievance.

On 14 Dec 43, at about 1 a.m. American aircraft began to bomb the locality and afterwards they came regularly. Then our officers told the Jap officer i/c of the party that a flag should be put over our camp to indicate prisoners of war. There was a Jap. Lt. Col. TAKANO present to whom this was reported by the Jap. officer. He replied "No permission from our Government to place flags over P.W. camps has been received".

While air raids were going on he put us to work on the airfield. Our officers complained that their men should not have to remain on the airfield during an air raid but this complaint was rejected. On aircraft approaching, all the Japs of our party used to run into the jungle, but our orders were that none was to move a step. If any I.O.R. or officers fled for cover they were severely beaten. Due to this they could not sleep for several nights.

On 15 Dec. 43 at BUT when we were working on the airfield there was a very heavy air attack in which 5 of our men were killed and 10 wounded. The latter were given no treatment or food. They were taken to a Jap hospital where several of them were killed by some injection of poison. I worked at BUT for about 10 months during which I got 4 biscuits and 5 (ounces?) of boiled rice per day. From BUT we returned to WEWAK. At BUT 160 men died out of 350. Only 190 men reached WEWAK. When I got there I learnt that all the sick, whom we had left there, had died. After 2 days at WEWAK we were sent to BOIKEN - about half way between BUT AND WEWAK.

On 25 Apr 44 after we had been working there for 3 months the Japs ordered all of us who could walk to get ready to accompany them to RANJA (AITAPE?) carrying Jap stores and a month's rations as RANJI was about 300 miles from BOIKEN. We were told that we would go on foot and would have to make our own ration arrangements. If anyone fell out through illness during the march he would get no attention except to be shot. We were given each about 12 lbs rice and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb salt as a month's ration and told that that would be our food for the journey from BOIKEN to RANJA.

The Jap officer commanding our party (No.17) was named Lt. YAMAHOKO. His 2 i/c was Lt. NAKODA and junior to them were YAMAMOTO and YAMASHITA. The first three beat a great number of our men and left several of them to die on the march. YAMASHITA was a very good officer. He never beat anybody himself. When we had set out from BOIKEN and reached BUT we were stopped there by the Japs who ordered us to return to our original camps from which we had come. I heard that the Americans had landed at HOLLANDIA and for that reason we would be sent back. We were brought back to BOIKEN. I became very happy when I heard that the Allied Armies had landed at HOLLANDIA. We came back to BOIKEN and stayed there for 18 days and rejoined the original party of sick men which had been left there.

On 5 May 44 the Japs ordered all fit men to go with them into the jungle. The sick were to stay at the hospital where a Jap Doctor would remain to attend to them. The fit men with the Japanese set out for the jungle. The sick men including myself were left in hospital about 4 miles from BOIKEN. As I remained with the sick I know nothing about the fit men who went with the Japs. Then the Jap Doctor, whose name I do not know but whom I could identify, gave an order that 30 patients from those who were the most seriously ill were to be sent to the big Jap hospital. It was 1700 hours when he gave this order. The big hospital was about 1 mile distant. I did not go with the 30 men as I remained with the others. I do not know where those 30 were taken but that night 2 seriously wounded men crawled back into our camp where I was lying ill. They told us that the Japs had killed the other 28 and that they were the only survivors.

All had been killed by bayonetting and shooting. They had escaped only by good luck but had been badly wounded. Our officers asked the Jap officers why the 28 men had been killed. They replied that the 2 men were lying, that all were alive and that after 3 days they would be taken there to see them.

On 10 May 44 the Jap Doctor ordered 35 men from the worst cases to be sent to the big hospital. They too went and were destroyed. At 10 o'clock that night one man returned. He had bayonet wounds in the chest and was covered with earth but had not died. When he had regained consciousness (he said) he got up and fled back to our camp. He told us that the remaining 34 men had been bayoneted and buried in a trench. "I was with them too", he said "My life was spared but with this wound there is no hope for me. Look after your own lives if possible because the Japs will kill you all one by one".

Then we considered that it would be better to escape from there than to be killed. At midnight all of us ran away in different directions and became separated. I and 20 others went to a place in the jungle and began to live there. Nothing was ever heard about the rest of the party. I lived as a fugitive under terrible hardships, living on plants in the jungle for 1 year 9 days - from 10 May 44 to 22 May 45. Then the Australian Army rescued me from the claws of the Japs. I don't know what became of the Japs in our camp because we had run away from them that night. Out of the 20 men who were with me in the jungle 5 were recovered and reached Australia. The Japs searched for the others and killed them.

I CERTIFY that the above is a translation of the statement written in URDU by 19678 Sep. BACHAN SINGH, 1/13 F.F.R, and to the best of my knowledge I have accurately transcribed its meaning.

(sgd) H. G. COOMBE Maj
'A' Sect. C.S.D.I.C. (I)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY.

(sgd) T. MORNANE Lt.Col.

書証才五三九〇号

國境小銃部隊 ^{印度土兵} 仍「バツチヤン シンガ」

1967年、陳述書、訳文

一九四三年五月五日、私ハ一戦時俘虜トシテ日本船ヲ新嘉坡カラ「ユギニア」ヘ向ケテ出発シマシタ。

一九四三年五月十六日、私ハ「ユギニア」ノ「ウエワ」デ下船シマシタ。私達、到着後二日間ハ住居モ衣類モヌドン食物モ與ヘラレマセシデシタ。私達ハ蚊ニ悩マセシ數人ノ者ハ病氣ニテリマシタ。私達ノ士官ガ食物ノ缺乏ヲ訴ヘタ時日本人ハ其士官ヲ打擲シテ「シンガ」ハ俺達ノ關係事ダ、俺達ノスルコトハドンナデモ正シイダト云ヒマシタ。二日後私達ハ三哩離レタ所ヘ連レテ行カレマシタ。其処デハ各自ガ密林ノ木ヲ自分ノ小屋ヲ造ルヤウ命ガ与ヘラレマシタ。日本人ハ亞米利加ノ飛行機ヲ怖レテ誰モ日中ハ煙ヲ出シタリ夜ハ燈ヲツケタリスルコトハ出来マセシデシタ。若シ誰カバツシニ反スルヤウナ事デモシヤウトラ死刑ノ罰ニ処セラレマシタ。約一週間ノ後私達、仲間ハ熱病、赤痢、脚氣其ノ他種々ノ病氣、為メ死ンデ行キマシタ。私達ノ隊ハ「ウエワ」カラ他ノ所ニ派遣セラレマシタ。其処カラ三百五十人ガ「バツ」ニヤラレマシタ。残りノ者（「ウエワ」ニ居タ者）ハ病人デアリマシタ。彼等ニハ食物ヤ醫藥ヲ給スル何等ノ手配モアリマセシデシタ。私ハ三百五十人ト一緒ニ「バツ」ニ行キマシタ。次ノ三ヶ月間ハ健康ナ戦時俘虜ニハ食物ガ與ヘラレマシタガ病人ニハ食物ハ與ヘラレマセシデシタ。私達ハ彼等ト共ニ私達ノ食物ヲ分ケ合フデアリマシタ。私達ハ

No 1

Ex 1837A

EVIDENTIARY DOCUMENT # 5390

書証才五三九〇号

印度土民兵
國境小銃部隊 〆 バツチヤン シンケ

19678 / 陳述書ノ訳文

一九四三年五月五日、私ハ一戦時俘虜トシテ日本船デ新嘉坡カラ
「ニギニア」ヘ向ケテ出発シマシタ。

一九四三年五月十六日、私ハ「ニギニア」ノ「ウエワク」デ下船シマシタ。

私達ノ到着後二日間ハ住居モ衣類モヌドンチ食物モ與ヘラレマセン
デシタ。私達ハ蚊ニ悩マサレ數人ノ者ハ病氣ニナリマシタ。私達ノ士官
ガ食物ノ缺乏ヲ訴ヘタ時日本人ハ其士官ヲ打擲シテ「ソナフトハ
俺達ノ關係事ダ、俺達ノスルツトハドンチモ正シイノダ」ト云ヒマシ
タ。二日後私達ハ三哩離レタ所ヘ連レテ行クレマシタ。其処デハ各自ガ
密林ノ木デ自分ノ小屋ヲ造ルヤウ命ガ与ヘラレマシタ。日本人ハ亞米
利加ノ飛行機ヲ怖レテ誰モ日中ハ煙ヲ出シタリ夜ハ燈ヲツケタリス
ルツトハ出来マセンデシタ。若シ誰カバフレニ反スルヤウナ事デモシヤウナ
ラ死刑ノ罰ニ処セラレマシタ。約一週間ノ後私達ノ仲間ハ熱病、赤痢、
脚氣其ノ他種々ノ病氣ノ為メ死ンデ行キマシタ。私達ノ隊ハ「ウエワク」
カラ他ノ所ニ派遣セラレマシタ。其処カラ三百五十人カバツトニヤラ
レマシタ。残りノ者（「ウエワク」ニ居タ者）ハ病人デアリマシタ。彼等ニ
ハ食物ヤ醫藥ヲ給スル何等ノ手配モアリマセンデシタ。私ハ三百
五十人ト一緒ニ「バツト」ニ行キマシタ。次ノ三ヶ月間ハ健康ナ戦時俘
虜ニハ食物ガ與ヘラレマシタガ病人ニハ食物ハ與ヘラレマセンデシタ。
私達ハ彼等ト共ニ私達ノ食物ヲ分チ合フデアリマシタ。私達ハ

Doc 5390

余リニモヒドウ仕事ヲサセラレタリテ晝夜共ニ休息スルコトハ出来マセ
 ンデシタ。大凡八日間私達ハ何等ノ交バナク立テ續ケニ働カセラレシマシタ。
 其ノ結果トシテ毎日五六人ツノガ死亡シマシタ。其ノ死骸ヲ火葬
 又ハ土葬ニヨツテ処置スルニハ何等ノ手ノ下シヨウガアリマセデシタ。病
 氣ニ罹ッタ者ハ步行出来ナイ場合ダケ踏役ヲ休ムコトが出来マシタ。
 日本人ハ人が死亡スル日カ二日前ニ總マセルコトニテ居リマシタ。若シ
 私達ノ士官が不平ヲ云ハフモノナラ殘忍ニモ打擲サレマシタ。如何ナル
 報告ヤ苦情ニ付シテモ何ノ注意モ拂ハレマセデシタ。

一九四三年十二月十四日、午前一時頃亞米利加ノ飛行機ガ所在地ヲ爆
 撃シ始メタシタ。ソシテ其ノ後規則的ニマツテ来マシタ。ソレデ私達ノ士
 官ハ隊全任日本人士官ニ對シ戰時俘虏ヲ標示スル識別旗ヲ收
 容所ノ上ニ掲ゲル可キナルト云フコトヲ説キマシタ。コトハ日本士
 官カラソレニ駐在シテ居リマシタ高野中佐ニ報告セラレマシタ。
 彼ハ答ヘテ「俘虏收容所ニ識別旗ヲ掲ゲルト云フ許可ハ我が政
 府カラ来ラ居ラヌト言ヒマシタ。

然ルニ空襲ガ行ハレテ居ル時モ彼高野ハ私達ヲ飛行場ヘ働
 キニ出シマシタ。私達ノ士官ハ空襲時中兵達ヲ飛行場ニ止メテ置
 フベキヲ無イト抗議シマシタガツシハ拒絶セラレマシタ。飛行機ガ
 接近シテ来マスと私達ノ隊ノ日本人ハ全部密林ノ中ヘ逃ゲ込ムコト
 ニシテイマシタガ私達ニ對スル命令ハ歩モ動イテハナラヌト云フコト
 デシタ。若シ印度別階級兵トカ士官ガ覆蓋物中ニ逃ゲ込マラナ
 ラ手嚴シク打擲セラレマシタ。ツガ為メ彼等ハ数晩睡眠出
 来マセデシタ。

No 2

5390

Doc.

3

No.

一九四三年十二月十五日、「バット」デ私達ハ飛行場デ働イテ
居リマシタ時猛烈ナ空襲ガアリ、コレニヨツテ私達、五人ガ
殺サレ、十人ガ負傷シマシタ。負傷者ハ何、牛當モ食物
モ乏シマセデシタ。負傷者ハ日本、病院ヘ連シテモカレン
コデ數人、者ハ毒藥、注射ニヨツテ殺サレマシタ。私ハ「バット」
デ約十ヶ月間働キ、期間中毎日四枚、ガスケット五枚
ニス？、米トガ支給セラシマシタ。「バット」カラ私達ハ「ウエウ
」ニ歸リマシタ。私が歸ツテ来タ時知ツタコトハ私達が此処
（残シテ行ツタ病人、全部ガ死亡シタト云フコトデアツタ。
「ウエウ」ニ二日留ツタ後私達ハ「バット」ト「エウ」トノ大凡
中間、トコロニアル「ホイケン」ヘ送ラレマシタ。

一九四四年四月二十五日 私達ガ三ヶ月間ソコデ働イタ後日本人ハ私
達ニ歩行ノ出来ル者ハ日本人、必要品ト一ヶ月間、食糧ト
ヲ運搬シテ「ランザヤ」(アイタープ?)迄彼等ニ同行スルヤウ準備
セヨト命ジマシタソレト言フ、ハ「ランザヤ」ガ「ホイケン」カラ三百哩ハ
カリ離レタトコロニアツタカラデアリマス。私達ハ徒歩デ行ク
トニナツテ居リ、私達自身デ食糧ノ手配ヲシケレバナラナイト云フ
コトヲ告ゲラレマシタ。若シ誰デモ行軍中病氣デサ落伍スルハ射
殺サレルダケデ何、面倒モ見テクニナイコトデアツタ。私達ハ各
自約十二封度、米ト半封度、塩トラ一ヶ月間、食糧トシテ乏
シ。コレガ「ホイケン」カラ「ランザヤ」迄、旅程ニ於ケル食糧デ
アルト云ニ渡サレマシタ。

私共、隊(第十七)ヲ指揮シテ居タ日本將校ハ「ヤマホ」中
尉ト云フ名デアリマシタ。彼、次位ハ「ナコダ」中尉ヲ其、

Doc. 5390

下「ヤマモト」ト「ヤマシタ」トが居マシタ。最初、三人ハ非常ニ多数ノ私達、仲間ヲ打擲シソシテ数人ヲ行軍中打捨テ死ニ至ラシメマシタ。ヤマシタハ非常ニ好イ將校デアリマシタ。彼自身ハ決シテ誰モ擲リマセンデシタ。私達が「ボーイケン」ヲ出立シテバットニ到着シタ時ソコ、日本人ニヨツテ私達ハ引キ止メラレ出立シテ来タ元、收容所ニ引キ返ヌヤウニ命ジマシタ。私ハ「アメリカ」人が「ホーラン」デアニ上陸シソレが為メ私達ハ送り返サレルノダト云フコトヲ聞キマシタ。私達ハ「ボーイケン」ニ連れ歸サレマシタ。聯合軍、陸軍が「ホーラン」デアニ上陸シタト聞イテ私ハ非常ニ愉快ニナリマシタ。私達ハ「ボーイケン」ニ歸ツキテ十八日間滞在シマシタ。ソシテ以テ其処ニ置イテキタ元、病人部隊ト一緒ニナリマシタ。

一九四五年五月五日、日本人ハ全部、健康者ニ彼等ト共ニ密林中ニ行クコトヲ命ジマシタ。病人ハ一人、日本人医師が残ツテ世話をスル故、病院ニ残ラナケレバナリマセンデシタ。健康者ハ日本人ト一緒ニ密林ヘ向ツテ出立シマシタ。病人ハ私モ含メテ「ボーイケン」カラ四哩程離シタ病院ニ残サレマシタ。私ハ病人ト残ツテイマシタ、デ日本人ト一緒ニ出カケテ行ツタ健康者、消息付テハ何モ解リマセシ。サテ日本人医師ハ、私ハ其ノ医師、名ハ知リマセシガ、人物ハ認識出来マスが最モ重態デアル病人中カラ三十人ハ大キイ日本人、病院ヘ移サレルノダト命ジマシタ。彼ガコノ命令ヲ出シタ、ハ十七時デシタ。大キイ病院ハ一哩程離シタトコロニアリマシタ。私ハ他ノ病人ト残ツテ居リマシタ、デ三十人ノ病人トハ一緒ニ行キマセンデシタ。私カ此、三十人が何処

No. 4

Doc. 5390

運シテユカレタカハ知りマセンガ、其、夜二人、重傷ヲ負ッタ者
ガ私カ病ヲ寝テ居ル收容所へ歸ッテ来ミシタ。
二人、私達ニ日本人ガ他、二十人ヲ殺シテシモヒ、ソシテ二人ガ
ケガ生存者ヲト告ゲマシタ。全部ハ銃劍ト射撃トデ殺害セ
ラレタデアリマシタ。二人、全ク幸運デ逃シタ、デシタカ重
傷ヲ負ッテサマシタ。私達、將校ハ日本人、將校ニ對シ何
故ニ二十人、者ガ殺害サシタ、カト尋ネマシタ。彼等ハ二人、
者ガ嘘ヲ云ッテ居リ、皆生キテ居テ、三日後ニハ夫等ハ人
達ニ會フ為メ其処へ運シテユカレルガラウト答ヘマシタ。
一九四四年五月十日、日本人医師ハ最重患者、中カラ三
十五人ヲ大キイ病院へ送ルヤラ命ジマシタ。其人達モ又ユカ
レテキソシテ殺害サレマシタ。其、夜十時ニ一人ガ歸ッテキ
マシタ。彼ハ胸ニ銃劍ノ傷ヲ負ッテ居リ、全身ニエラ被ッ
テ居リマシタガ死ナカッタ、デス。彼ハ意識ヲ回復シタ時
（彼ハ話シマシタ）彼ハ云ッテ私達、收容所ニ逃ゲテキタ、デス。
彼ハ残り、三十四人ハ銃劍デ突カレ塹壕ノ中へ埋メラレタ、ガト私
達ニ語リマシタ。「私モ亦彼等ト一緒ダッタ、ガト彼ハ云ヒシ
タ。」私、命ハ助カッタ、ガコ、傷デハモ早私ニハ望ハ無イ、出
来ルコトナラ諸君自身、生命ニ氣ヲツケラシヨ。何トナハ
日本人ハ諸君全部ヲ一人ヅ、殺害スルガラウ。ソコデ私達
ハ殺害セラル、ヨリモ其処カラ逃亡スル方が好イガラウト云コ
トヲ考ヘマシタ。真夜中ニ私達全部、モハソレソレ異ッタ方
向へ逃亡シテ散々バラバラニナリマシタ。私ト外ニ二十人、者
ハ密林ノ中、或ル場所ニ行キソコデ生活ヲ始メマシタ。一隊ノ

No. 5

5390

残リ、者ニ付テハ其後何モ消息ヲ聞キマセシタ。私ハ一年
ト九日間密林中ニ植物ヲ食シテ慘憺タル状態、モトニ脱走
者トシテ一九四四年五月十日ヨリ一九四五年五月二十二日マデ生活シ来
リタ。其後濠洲陸軍ノチニヨリテ私ハ日本人、毒ガ殺シタ。其夜
私達、彼等モ逃亡シタ。私達、收容所ニ居タ日本人
ガドウナツカハ私ハ知リマセン。密林ニ私ト一緒ニ居リマシ
タ人、中五人ハ健康回復シテ濠洲ニ到着シタ。日本人
ハ他ノ者ヲ採シ出シテ殺害シタ。

上記文ハ国境小銃部隊 1/3 印度土民兵「ハフチヤン」
一九六七八ニ依リ書カレタル「ウルズ」語、陈述書、翻譯ニシテ
余ノ知識、最善ヲ盡シテ其ノ意ヲ正確ニ轉寫セシト
ヲ證ス

聯合派遣訊問本部 A 課

(署名) サウ・エッヂ・ゲイ・ウー・ム

No. 6